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Country programme document

Lebanon

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Lebanon is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $3,744,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $123,268,968 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

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Programme rationale

1. The Government of Lebanon can celebrate its substantial achievements that have benefited over one million disadvantaged children since 2011. However, today, in 2016, the country is in a major transitional period. With the Syrian conflict in its sixth year, the struggle of Lebanese poor to withstand the resulting social, economic and political impact becomes ever more intense. The systemic resource and capacity gaps that persist across the country, affecting access to and quality of social and protective services for children and their families, have been amplified by the Syrian conflict and the influx of Syrians. This situation has been made worse by a stagnant zero-growth economy (as of 2015), the threat of insecurity, widespread poverty,[1] and political uncertainty that has left Lebanon without a president in office for over two years. As a result of all these factors, the Government, civil society and the international community have agreed to develop durable crisis response strategies prioritizing the strengthening of the country's national institutions, systems and organizations.

2. Before the Syrian crisis, Lebanon was on track to achieve most of its Millennium Development Goals on primary education (Goal 2), gender equality (Goal 3), child mortality (Goal 4) and maternal health (Goal 5). However, the internal disparities in Lebanon mask the reality for the poorest households, many of whom have not seen progress.[2] Notably, progress on national poverty (Goal 1), remains constrained, with 8 per cent of Lebanese living under $2.40 per day (2004) – far from the 4 per cent target for 2015.[3]

3. Almost one and a half million disadvantaged children live in Lebanon[4] and over 80 per cent of them reside in just 15 per cent (251) of cadastres[5] in the country. These children include 470,000 Lebanese and almost one million children from other nationalities, including 540,000 Syrian refugee children registered with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)[6] and 122,000 Palestinian[7] refugees.[8] Approximately 34 per cent are under 5 years of age, 52 per cent are 6 to 14 years of age, and 14 per cent are 15 to 18 years of age.

4. Over 80 per cent of the most disadvantaged Lebanese and non-Lebanese children live in urban areas, and over 60 per cent live in the largest towns and cities.[9]

5. In terms of migration, more than 10 per cent of Syrians in Lebanon have taken concrete steps to reach the countries of the European Union or the United States of America.[10]

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[1] Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2015–2016: Total people in need economically, socially and legally vulnerable.
[2] UNDP (2007), *Poverty, Growth & Inequality in Lebanon.*
[3] UNDP (2013), *Lebanon MDGs 2013–2014.*
[4] LCRP 2015-2016: Total poor Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinian refugee children (0-18 years) is 1,396,790.
[5] Lebanon has 1,561 cadastres covering an area of 10,452 km^2. Cadastres are the lowest-level official geographic boundaries used by the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS).
[6] UNHCR registration database (2016).
[7] Lebanon hosts Palestinian refugees. UNICEF programme covering Palestinian refugees in Lebanon is outlined in the regional Area Programme Document 2014–2016 (E/ICEF/2014/P/L.7).
[8] LCRP 2015–2016: Total people in need economically, socially and legally vulnerable.
[9] Largest towns and cities are Beirut, Jbeil, Tripoli, Baalbak, Zahle, Saida, Nabatiyeh and Sour. Source: National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory (NPMPLT).

6. Reporting, measuring and analysing multidimensional child poverty remains challenging, hampering the development of effective policies and integrated national and local responses. Given the magnitude of the population influx since 2013, national mechanisms that provide essential information on the situation of children and women across various population cohorts and governorates are urgently required.

7. Children and adolescents with disabilities are at high risk of violence, discrimination and exclusion. Risks are exacerbated in emergency settings and when there are no targeted interventions in place. In Lebanon, a data gap on disability persists, limiting targeted interventions aimed at improving the situation for children and youth living with disabilities.

8. Social protection remains fragmented and characterized by a lack of national consensus on safety net mechanisms. The relatively new National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) focuses on Lebanese households, but lacks adequate social protection coverage. Furthermore, existing humanitarian cash programmes focusing on Syrians are not necessarily child-focused, nor are they able to adequately mitigate negative coping strategies impacting children.

9. The health and environmental impact of the Syrian crisis is evident, with a marked increase in communicable and waterborne diseases disproportionately affecting children, particularly those aged 0-4 years.[11] As an example, out of all reported hepatitis A cases, 80 per cent involve children.[12] While Lebanon stays polio-free, measles immunization coverage rates remain constrained at 79 per cent for Lebanese children[13] and 59 per cent for Syrian children.[14]

10. Although severe acute malnutrition remains uncommon, Lebanon has been categorized by the World Health Organization as a country in early nutrition transition, with widespread micronutrient deficiencies, moderate levels of undernutrition in specific populations and age groups, and suboptimal infant and young child feeding practices.[15] There is no national infant and young child feeding policy to guide child nutrition during the first two years of life. Exclusive breastfeeding rates are low in Lebanese communities (27 per cent for boys and 23 per cent for girls) and among Syrians (31 per cent for boys and 36 per cent for girls). Approximately 20 per cent of Lebanese children aged 6-17 months meet the minimum dietary requirements, but as few as 3 per cent of Syrian children.[16]

11. Similarly, water and wastewater systems in Lebanon, following decades of under-investment, have been unable to cope with a surge in demand, particularly during periods of water scarcity. A result of the Syrian influx, from 2011 to 2015 Lebanon has experienced increases in demand of 10 per cent in water, 16 per cent in solid waste removal, and 11 per cent in wastewater treatment.[17] Up to 70 per cent of natural water sources in Lebanon are bacterially contaminated.[18]

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[10] World Bank (2016), *Survey of Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Lebanon.*
[11] MOPH (2015), *2014-2015 Surveillance Bulletin.*
[12] MOPH ibid.
[13] WHO and UNICEF (2015), *Estimates of national immunisation coverage in Lebanon.*
[14] WFP (2015) *VASyr.*
[15] WHO (2011), *MENA Regional nutrition strategy 2010-2019 and Plan of action.*
[16] UNICEF (2016), *Baseline Survey.* Syrian children are sampled from the UNHCR registered refugee database.
[17] MOE, (2014), *Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict and Priority Interventions.*
[18] MOEW (2010,), *National Water Sector Strategy.*

12. As for education, the Lebanese public education system hosts almost 150,000 Syrian students.[19] However, approximately 50,000 Lebanese (28,000 boys and 22,000 girls) and 184,000 Syrian children (90,000 boys and 94,000 girls)[20] of primary school age (6-14) remain out of school. Only 27 per cent of Lebanese and 19 per cent of Syrian children 3-5 years of age attend public preschool.[21] Increases in allocation of public funding for the Ministry of Education and Higher Education have been frozen since 2005, a critical example of inadequate public sector expenditure. What is more, physical, cognitive, and learning needs of children with special needs and disabilities are largely unaddressed.[22]

13. In terms of child protection, boys, girls and women in Lebanon continue to be significantly affected by exploitation, abuse, neglect and violence, including gender-based violence.[23] As a direct impact of the Syrian crisis on children, the worst forms of child labour[24] and child marriage[25] are increasingly being used as coping mechanisms in response to poverty and social exclusion. Physically violent discipline in the home is widespread, with young children most at risk. Rates of such discipline are 45 per cent for Lebanese and 74 per cent for Syrian children under age 2,[26] with no significant difference between boys and girls. The prevalence of child marriage among Syrians in Lebanon has increased to 39 per cent in 2016 compared to 13 per cent in pre-conflict Syrian Arab Republic.[27] The high incidence of detention of minors results from the absence of legal provision for diversion and alternative methods of detention.[28]

14. The socioeconomic situation of many disadvantaged Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth continues to deteriorate, with an estimated 34 per cent unemployment rate among Lebanese youth.[29] A 53 per cent unemployment rate among Syrian youth (64 per cent female and 49 per cent male)[30] presents economic and protection risks not only to youths but also to the economic health of the country. The lack of livelihood opportunities has contributed to families turning to negative-coping mechanisms such as school dropout, child marriage and exploitative child labour.

15. Many of the issues affecting rights of the most disadvantaged children and women in Lebanon are linked to behavioural and social factors. These include limited trust in public services, lack of knowledge of the impact of child labour and non-completion of school, child marriage, social norms regarding disabilities, and increased physical and emotional violence as a consequence of conflict and displacement.

[19] MEHE, REC meeting 26 January 2016.
[20] UNICEF (2016), *Baseline Survey*.
[21] UNICEF ibid.
[22] Handicap International & Help Age International (2014), *Age and Disability Monitor*.
[23] SGBVTF, LCRP, October 2015.
[24] UNICEF (2016), *Bas_line Survey*.
[25] UNICEF ibid.
[26] UNICEF ibid.: Syrian women aged 20-24 years old reporting marriage before 18 years of age.
[27] UNICEF ibid.; UNICEF (2006), *MICS Syria*.
[28] Lebanese Penal Code Law 422/2002.
[29] World Bank (2015), *Promoting Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity: A Systematic Country Diagnostic*.
[30] UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR and SCI (2014), *Situation analysis of youth in Lebanon affected by the Syrian crisis*.

16. The previous country programme supported by UNICEF was transformed by the Syrian crisis from being a small programme focused on niche policy and advocacy investments to amounting to a complex large-scale crisis response.

17. From the outset, UNICEF approached the Syrian crisis from an equity perspective, aiming to meet humanitarian needs by expanding service provision through public institutions. This approach has enabled the leveraging of resources, opened up policy dialogue and strengthened cost-effective service provision by the public sector. A key lesson from the current programme is therefore the need to ensure orderly investments in system-strengthening and capacity development in the new programme.

18. Finally, UNICEF has seen the value of its investments in innovative monitoring and information-management systems to generate robust evidence on the situation of children, improved accountability and reporting on results. A notable example is the 2016 national household survey, which was representative of all children in Lebanon at governorate level. UNICEF aims to build on these efforts to develop national and subnational systems to monitor the situation of all boys and girls across the country.

Programme priorities and partnerships

19. The country programme of cooperation aims to achieve equitable outcomes for the poorest, most disadvantaged and hardest-to-reach children and families by working with partners to address policy, systems, and access to and demand for services at the national, subnational and community levels. The programme aims to respond to immediate humanitarian needs, but at the same time build resilience to further shocks and address development deficits. To achieve this, it is critical that funding remains flexible and is available for multiyear periods.

20. The programme is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Its outcomes contribute to furthering child rights in Lebanon, support national priorities in the new National Development Plan, national sectoral plans, the United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) 2017–2020, the UNICEF Strategic Plan and Gender Action Plan, and the Sustainable Development Goals, as detailed in the results and resources framework (see annex). The Sustainable Development Goals present an opportunity to strengthen the focus of the country programme on child poverty, youth, urban programming, and social protection.

21. The 2017–2020 country programme of cooperation was drafted through a nationwide participatory process convening almost 700 government, civil society and United Nations stakeholders. This process had three stages: (a) a country-wide situation analysis and prioritization of children's vulnerabilities; (b) the development of national[31] and inter-agency plans;[32] and (c) the development of the programme as a strategic contribution to sector-wide shared results for children.

[31] Reach All Children with Education (RACE) plan led by MEHE; and the National Plan for Child Protection led by MOSA.
[32] UNSF 2017–2020.

22. The bedrock of the country programme is the regional priorities outlined in the No Lost Generation initiative and the UNICEF MENA[33] Regional Leadership Areas (RLA). No Lost Generation combines humanitarian, resilience and development interventions, focusing on the quality of services and increased access of children and adolescents to basic social services and opportunities for learning, development, protection and participation. UNICEF Lebanon will work with the Government and other partners to also identify opportunities for South-South cooperation within and beyond the MENA region.

23. The approach taken of equity and inclusion focuses on the needs of all disadvantaged children, irrespective of status and inclusive of migrant children. Such an approach in the country context is fundamental to contributing to social cohesion and stabilization. The programme aims for integration of the programme outcomes and convergence on the geographic areas (251 cadastres as of 2016) that house the most disadvantaged Lebanese and non-Lebanese children.

24. Support for individual and social change will be strengthened through Communication for Development (C4D) as a cross-cutting strategy to promote positive social norms and behaviours, demand for public services, and inclusive community engagement.

25. Evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy for child rights will be focused on most critical issues for children in Lebanon, in particular immunization, access to safe water, learning outcomes, violence, child labour and child marriage, relevant secondary education, and child poverty.

26. The programme will aim to foster gender equality as a core component, focusing on removing identified gender barriers and bottlenecks and supporting an enabling environment. In line with the UNICEF global Gender Action Plan, the programme will prioritize targeted interventions to reduce gender-based violence and child marriage.

27. UNICEF and its partners will work across programme outcomes to gather robust data and mainstream the needs of children and youth with disabilities, planning evidence-based specific interventions to address their needs.

28. In the highly dense urban areas of Lebanon, UNICEF will continue to invest in evidence-gathering and partnerships that reach children at particular risk. Protection issues will be at the core, as well as the worst forms of abuse and exploitation, access to safe water, and nutrition.

29. Strategic partnerships will continue to build on the strengths of national and local government, complemented by civil society and academic institutions to build national capacity and resilience. A new component for the country programme will be private sector partnerships focused on the Children's Rights and Business Principles initiative.

30. Although the country programme is organized into traditional sectoral outcomes, allowing alignment with government line ministries, a key shift promoting integration will be a life-cycle approach with a focus on the following years: (0–5), primary (6–14), and adolescence and youth (15–24). Sectors will identify opportunities for integration through common gateways for service delivery, strong referral mechanisms, and monitoring systems.

[33] Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

31. UNICEF and its partners are committed to identification and promotion of innovation to advance results for children. Key priorities will be the expansion of a youth innovation network and real-time monitoring and accountability systems, using government, private sector and community resources.

Child survival

32. The child survival programme focuses on complementary interventions to increase access to safe water, adequate hygiene, immunization and improved child feeding practices. The programme will support the National Water Strategy and the National Wastewater Strategy for optimization of surface and groundwater, and data collection on climate change. Child morbidity and mortality will be addressed by supporting the next phase of the Ministry of Public Health's Response Strategy, focusing on routine immunization and nutrition, including IYCF.

33. The programme will aim to provide access to the most disadvantaged children; to safe drinking water, healthy environments, and enhanced health practices, by:

(a) supporting national and regional administrations to address water-related vulnerabilities for children, and promoting immunization and nutrition through strategic management and evidence generation;

(b) providing reliable access to services for safe drinking water, sanitation and wastewater treatment to the most disadvantaged children;

(c) providing support to the Ministry of Public Health to strengthen immunization and neonatal services and the promotion and enabling of exclusive breastfeeding;

(d) supporting community mobilization to develop local plans for water and health services, and assist networks to promote improved childcare practices in water, hygiene, immunization and nutrition.

Child development

34. The child development programme will strengthen the capacity of national education systems to be inclusive and equitable in the delivery of quality education services to the most disadvantaged children 3 to 18 years of age. The programme component will contribute directly to the national education plan, RACE II (2017–2021), with a specific focus on improving preschool and primary enrolment, as well as primary and secondary completion and transition rates.

35. The planned outcome will aim to provide all children 3 to 18 years of age with equitable access to relevant and inclusive quality learning and early development by:

(a) increasing demand for enrolment and retention in formal and non-formal education, and early development opportunities through engagement with parents, caregivers and community leaders;

(b) increasing capacity of the education system to deliver quality and inclusive education services in formal and non-formal settings, where non-formal and vocational education programmes for children serve as pathways to formal education and employment as per applicable Lebanese laws and regulations;

(c) enhancing the governance and managerial capacity of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and other institutions to effectively plan, coordinate, implement, and monitor formal and non-formal education sector outcomes.

Child protection

36. The child protection programme will strengthen national, regional and community systems to protect the most-at-risk children and women from abuse, violence, exploitation, and neglect. The programme component will contribute directly to the National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour, and the National Strategy for Child Protection and Prevention against All Forms of Violence, Abuse and Neglect. The programme will focus on reducing the worst forms of child labour, child marriage, domestic violence and violent discipline in homes, schools and communities. The Government and UNICEF will also maintain the prioritization of the Children and Armed Conflict agenda. The programme is complemented by the inter-agency humanitarian safety net initiative component of the Social Inclusion outcome below.

37. In 2017–2020, the planned outcome will see improved access and equitable prevention and response services for boys, girls and women at risk, and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse, by:

(a) strengthening the national capacity and accountability of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Public Health and the Higher Council for Childhood to legislate, plan and budget to prevent and respond to abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence, including gender-based violence, with special attention to intersectoral case management and referral mechanisms;

(b) enhancing the access of boys, girls and women at risk and survivors to quality prevention and response services in the most disadvantaged localities, including family support networks, referrals, and diversion and alternative measures to detention;

(c) supporting the capacities of children, families, and communities to protect themselves by enhancing the knowledge and skills of rights-holders, establishing formal community commitments, and supporting risk mitigation activities promoting practices and behaviours that protect children and women;

(d) improving the knowledge base to better inform programme and advocacy initiatives by developing a comprehensive monitoring and reporting framework on violence against children and women at the national level, and the monitoring of grave child rights violations in situations of armed conflict and violence.

Youth development

38. The youth programme component will support the development and institutionalization of inclusive policies, services and learning opportunities for, and empowerment of, youth and adolescents.

39. The planned outcome is that, by 2020, most disadvantaged youths (15–24 years of age) increasingly influence policies and engage in quality learning, employment as per applicable Lebanese laws and regulations, and healthy lifestyles as a result of the following:

(a) strengthening government capacity to implement and monitor inclusive youth policies for Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth;

(b) increasing access of Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth to technical and vocational training and innovative skills-building programmes for improved professional readiness and employability;

(c) increasing opportunities for participation and empowerment of Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth, enabling their healthy lifestyles and active engagement in their communities.

Social inclusion

40. The social inclusion programme component will provide opportunities, knowledge and resources to realize the rights of deprived and excluded children, women and their families. The programme component will work closely with all components above on evidence generation, public policy dialogue, child-sensitive social protection, and community engagement. UNICEF will be a key partner of the inter-agency humanitarian safety net initiative, which aims to reduce child poverty, multidimensional deprivation such as low school enrolment and school dropout, and negative child protection coping strategies such as child labour and child marriage.

41. The planned outcome is to reduce multidimensional child poverty in Lebanon with increased national- and community-level action for children, by:

(a) strengthening national and subnational capacities and systems for data collection and use, including on multidimensional child poverty and the rights of children and women;

(b) supporting national and subnational duty-bearers to develop inclusive national and local development agendas and reporting on the rights of children and women;

(c) strengthening the capacity of national stakeholders and humanitarian actors to be able to provide social protection that guarantees an agreed minimum standard of living and access to basic services for the most disadvantaged children;

(d) engaging with communities to advocate for positive behaviour and social change, and demand for essential services, made accessible to the most disadvantaged groups.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child survival	0 000	29 800	29 800
Child development	280	62 720	63 000
Child protection	600	10 600	11 200
Youth development	520	10 480	11 000
Social inclusion	940	1 550	2 490
Programme effectiveness	1 404	8 119	9 523
Total	**3 744**	**123 269**	**127 013**

Programme and risk management

42. The UNSF for Lebanon, to which the Lebanon-UNICEF country programme contributes, is to be governed through inter-agency and governmental structures with oversight by the Programme Management Team, reporting to the UNSF Steering Committee (Government and United Nations) and the United Nations Country Team.

43. Lebanon remains an unpredictable operating context socially, politically and economically. While donor response to the Syrian crisis continues to be encouraging, external variables may influence availability of financial resources to Lebanon, severely impacting programme delivery. The institutional capacity of ministries to continue to implement large-scale programming (inclusive of Syrians) may vary, and the financial ability of UNICEF to sustain sector support programmes may be threatened. To mitigate this, UNICEF will continue to include Lebanese communities and to anchor country programme investments in equity and system-strengthening. Continued diversification of the current donor base, with a focus on evidence-based advocacy and emphasis on cost efficiency and measurable results, is the best safeguard against decreasing resources.

44. UNICEF Lebanon has worked with its partners to jointly develop emergency preparedness plans in field locations, given an increase of social tension between Lebanese and Syrian communities, internal conflict between political factions, disease outbreaks, and weather-related disasters. This is coordinated at inter-agency and intersectoral levels and regularly monitored and adapted to changes on the ground.

45. Investments will be made to maximize the quality and efficacy of the programme in three ways: (a) strengthen the function and responsibility of five UNICEF zonal offices in Tripoli, Tyre, Zahle, Qobayat and Beirut, thereby consolidating gains made in area-based programming in a context of increased decentralization by and of government and national civil society organisations; (b) invest more resources directly into public systems, rather than into non-governmental organizations; and (c) reinforce institutional capacities of data collection/analysis and monitoring.

46. Regarding humanitarian coordination, UNICEF supports relevant line ministries (Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health and Higher Education) in their leadership of the education, child protection and energy and water sectors, and assists line ministries with the implementation of inter-agency plans with participating partners. Additionally, UNICEF will continue to provide support to the Ministry of Social Affairs for coordination and response regarding sexual and gender-based violence, and the Ministry of Public Health in nutrition.

47. This CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

48. In cooperation with line ministries, other United Nations agencies and civil society, UNICEF will monitor progress made towards child rights realization, with a focus on measuring reduction of bottlenecks and barriers, in order to support an enabling environment, access to and demand for quality social services, and the strengthening of

existing national and subnational evidence. Specifically, UNICEF will focus on supporting the Central Administration Statistics in conducting household surveys, the Ministry of Health and Higher Education on EMIS development, and the Ministry of Social Affairs on the child protection information management system.

49. Programme monitoring is conducted through field monitoring, high-frequency and quarterly partner reporting as well as Third Party Monitoring. The outcomes of the country programme are monitored through regular surveys and evaluations. Direct feedback from affected populations is captured through regular focus group discussions and text messaging services.

50. Midyear and annual reviews with partners will be used to review progress made towards planned results, consolidate inputs into the UNSF and country programme monitoring and reporting, and inform strategic programme decisions. The Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, complemented by a costed evaluation plan, will articulate all priority monitoring, research and evaluation activities. Five key evaluations will be conducted during 2017–2020 focused on non-formal education, youth, child protection, No Lost Generation cash transfer, and water and sanitation.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Lebanon-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017–2020

Convention on the Rights of the Child:
Articles 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40
Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women:
Articles 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16
Sustainable Development Goals:
Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16
National priorities:
National Social Development Strategy (2011) objectives 1 and 3; RACE II 2016–2021; National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women; Health Sector Strategy; National Water Sector and the National Wastewater strategies

UNSF outcomes involving UNICEF:
Outcome 2 (Outputs 2.1.2, 2.3.2, 2.3.5, 2.4.2).
Outcome 3 (Outputs 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.6)

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: *All outcomes and the Gender Action plan priorities 2 and 4*

UNICEF outcomes (by the end of 2020)	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. Child survival. Most disadvantaged children have access to safe drinking water, healthy environments, and enhanced health practices	1.a. % increase of disadvantaged households to access sustainable and safe drinking water in most disadvantaged areas (*LC1, LC2, LC3) Baseline: 0% Target (2020): 10%	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018 and 2020	1.1. Government of Lebanon, at national and regional levels, has the evidence and management capacity to address child water-related vulnerabilities and improve child feeding practices 1.2. Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions are increased as a result of UNICEF direct support.	Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), WHO, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MOIM), Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), Ministry of Environment	0	29 800	29 800 (OR–emergency [ORE] 119 200)
	1.b. % increase of most disadvantaged boys, girls, women and men with	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP)					

UNICEF outcomes (by the end of 2020)	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	appropriate hygiene practices (*LC1, LC2, LC3) Baseline: KAP 2016 Target (2020): 60% of targeted population (in 40 most-in-need municipalities and 400 schools)	survey 2020	1.3. Children have increased access to routine immunization and exclusive breastfeeding services and promotion 1.4. Improved equitable use of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and Health services through appropriate community-based mobilization	(MOE), Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE)			
	1.c. % of children < 1 year receiving measles-containing vaccines (*LC1) Baseline: 66.7% TBC with EPI Cluster Survey Target (2020): 90% nationally, 80% coverage in all districts	Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Cluster Survey by MOPH/WHO/ UNICEF					
	1.d. % of boys and girls 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed (*LC1) Baseline: 14.9% Target (2020): 30%	MICS 2018 and 2020					
2. Child development. Most disadvantaged children 3–18 benefit from equitable access to quality, relevant, and inclusive learning and early development	2.a. % of children 3–5 attending public formal pre-primary (*LC1) Baseline: Lebanese: 26% Non-Lebanese:19% Target (2020): Lebanese: 32% Non-Lebanese: 25%	MICS 2018 and MEHE	2.1. Increased demand and reduced cultural, financial and gender barriers for enrolment and retention into formal and non-formal education and early development opportunities for children 3–18 2.2. Increased capacity of education sector (formal and non-formal) to deliver quality opportunities for learning and development in inclusive environments	MEHE, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	280	62 720	63 000 (252 000 ORE)
	2.b. % of children of primary school age who are out of school (*LC2) (**RLA) Baseline: Lebanese: 6.3% Non-Lebanese: 49%	MICS 2018 and MEHE					

UNICEF outcomes (by the end of 2020)	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Children with disabilities: TBD (Disability study) Target: Lebanese: 3% Non-Lebanese: 20% Children with disabilities: TBD (Disability study)		2.3. Governance and managerial capacity of institutions are enhanced to effectively plan, deliver, and monitor education services (formal and non-formal)				
	2.c. Primary education completion rates (*LC2) Baseline: Lebanese: 90% Non-Lebanese: 20% Target: Lebanese: 95% Non-Lebanese: 50%	MICS 2018 and MEHE					
3. Child protection. Boys, girls and women at risk and survivors of violence exploitation and abuse have access to improved and equitable prevention and response	3.a. % of children 2–14 who experience violent disciplinary practices (*LC1, LC2) Baseline: 57% Lebanese, Non-Lebanese 65% Target (2020): 30% reduction	MICS 2018 and 2020	3.1. Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity of social, justice, education and health sectors in Lebanon to legislate, plan, and budget to prevent and respond at scale to violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect 3.2. Boys, girls and women at risk or survivors of violence have access to an integrated package of quality prevention and response services in most disadvantaged localities 3.3. Children, families and communities in most disadvantaged localities have increased capacities to promote practices that protect them	MOSA, Social Development Centres (SDC), Higher Council for Childhood (HCC), MOPH, Institute of Finance, MEHE, (I)NGO members of Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), UNHCR, ILO, UNFPA; WHO, Ministry of Labor (MOL); Ministry of Justice (MOJ); academia.	600	10 600	11 200 (ORE 44 800)
	3.b. % girls and women 15–49 who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife (*LC3) Baseline: Lebanese: 5.9%, Non Lebanese: 9.8% Target (2020): 20% reduction	MICS 2018 and 2020					
	3.c. % reduction in proportion boys and men 15–49 who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife (*LC3) Baseline: KAP 2016	KAP 2016 and MICS 2018 and 2020					

UNICEF outcomes (by the end of 2020)	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Target (2020): KAP 2020		3.4. Improved data and knowledge to inform programming and advocacy initiatives to prevent and protect children and women from violence, abuse and exploitation				
	3.d. % of women (20–24) married before age 18 (*LC3) Baseline: Lebanese: 11.1%: Non-Lebanese: 31.9% Target (2020): 20% in targeted communities	MICS 2018 and 2020					
	3.e. % of children (5–14) engaged in child labour (*LC2) Baseline: Lebanese: 4.6%: Non-Lebanese: 5.7% Target (2020): 20% reduction, Lebanese: 3.6%: Non-Lebanese: 4.5	Ministry of Justice (MOJ) database and Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS)					
	3.f. Reduction of children in detention per 100,000 child population (*LC1, LC2, LC3) (**RLA) Baseline: 12 (from post-trial) Target (2020): 9 (30% reduction)	MOJ Database, MOIM database					
4. Youth. Most disadvantaged youth (15–24) increasingly influence policies and engage in quality learning, employment, and healthy lifestyles	4.a. % of youth (15–24), who reported participating and influencing decisions in central and local engagement mechanisms (*LC3) Baseline: Youth Opinion Poll (2017) Target: 10% increase (out of most disadvantaged population) 50% male/female (10%, approx.50,000)	Youth Opinion Poll 2017 and 2020	4.1. Strengthened government capacity to implement and monitor inclusive youth policies for Lebanese and Non-Lebanese youth 4.2. Increased access of Lebanese and Non-Lebanese youth (15–24) to technical and vocational training and innovative skills building programmes for improved professional readiness and employability	Ministry of Youth and Sports, MEHE, Ministry of Agriculture, MOL, municipalities, NGOs, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, universities	520	10 480	11 000 (ORE 44 000)

UNICEF outcomes (by the end of 2020)	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	4.b. % of youth (15–24) not in education, employment or training (*LC3) Baseline: Labour Force Survey (2017) Target: 50% of most disadvantaged youth	LFS (ILO), MICS 2018 and MICS 2020	4.3. Increased opportunities for participation and empowerment of Lebanese and Non-Lebanese youth enabling their healthy lifestyles and active engagement in their communities				
	4.c. % of youth (15–24) who acquire knowledge and attitudes for healthy lifestyles and non-violent behaviours (*LC3) Baseline: KAP 2016 Target: 30% increase for healthy lifestyles (out of most disadvantaged population)	KAP surveys					
5. Social inclusion. Multidimensional child poverty is reduced with increased national- and community-level action for children	5.a. % of children who are multidimensionally poor (*LC1, LC2, LC3) Baseline: 40% Lebanese, 70% Non-Lebanese Target (2020): 15% Lebanese, 45% Non-Lebanese	MICS, Household expenditure, LFS, Multi Dimensional Poverty Index (MDPI)	5.1. National and subnational capacities and systems are strengthened for data collection and analysing multidimensional child poverty and the rights of children and women 5.2. National and subnational duty-bearers have increased capacity to develop inclusive national and local development agendas (i.e., policies, programmes, budgets) and report on child rights obligations (Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Universal Periodic Review and Convention on the Rights of	Prime Minister Office (PMO), NPTP, Central Administration of Statistics (CAS), HCC; line ministries; Governorates, Regional ministries and municipalities; UNHCR, WFP, Lebanon Cash Consortium (LCC), community-based organizations, youth and children; World Bank; United Nations Country Team, Lebanese	940	1 550	2 490 (ORE 186 279)
	5.b. # of poor Lebanese children covered by social protection system (*LC1, LC2, LC3) (**RLA) Baseline: 288,000 children (fee waivers for school and 70% health care costs) Target (2020): 375,000 children	National Poverty Targeting Program					
	5.c. # of poor non-Lebanese	Refugee Assistance					

UNICEF outcomes (by the end of 2020)	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	children covered by cash transfers in emergencies (*LC1, LC2, LC3) (**RLA) Baseline: 175,000 during winter Target (yearly): 50,000 children for education (starting school year 2017–2018) and 100,000 during winter (starting winter 2017 – 2018)	Information System	Persons with Disabilities) 5.3. Capacity of national stakeholders and humanitarian actors enhanced to provide social protection provisions that guarantee an agreed minimum standard of living and access to basic services for all children 5.4. Strengthened partnerships and community engagement to advocate for behavioural social change, and demand for essential services among the most disadvantaged	Council of Disabled People			
	5.d. % of 2016 Committee on the Rights of the Child Concluding Observations implemented Baseline: 0% Target (2020): 50%	Committee report					
	5.e. % increase in positive (or healthy) behaviour and social norms that protect child rights Baseline: KAP 2016 Target (2020): 30% points increase	KAP Surveys					
6. The country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children	6.a. # of programme-initiated campaigns supported Baseline: 2 Target (yearly): 3	Lebanon country office annual reports	6.1 Programme coordination - Deputy Representative: UNICEF staff and partners are provided guidance, tools and resources to effectively design and manage programmes 6.2 External Relations - UNICEF staff and partners are provided tools, guidance and resources for effective communication on child rights issues with stakeholders	Line ministries, (inter+)national NGOs, youth organizations, private sector, United Nations agencies, UNICEF headquarters and regional office, (Inter+)national media outlets, National	1 404	8 119	9 523 (ORE 48 050)
	6.b. # of participatory annual reviews conducted during programme cycle at national and subnational levels Baseline: National/Subnational (yearly): 1/0 Target:	Annual reviews					

UNICEF outcomes (by the end of 2020)	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	National/Subnational (yearly): 1/8		6.3 Capacity of UNICEF and partners for rights and gender-based effective programming and results-based management 6.4 Capacity of UNICEF and partners to implement mass communication campaigns, media outreach, and UNICEF and donor visibility 6.5 Cross-cutting: Operations – Cost-effective, and quality operational support provided 6.6 Cross-cutting: Field Operations - Improved accountability for achieving results at field office levels 6.7 Cross-cutting: Humanitarian Coordination – Effective leadership and coordination of sectors under UNICEF responsibility	Committees for UNICEF, donors			
	6.c. Outstanding DCT > 9 months < 1% Baseline: 0 Target: <1%	InSight Monthly Reports					
	6.d. % of funds received as OR against appealed funds Baseline: 100% Target: 75%	Monthly SitRep					
Total resources					**3 744**	**123 269**	**127 013 (ORE: 694 329)**

* Life Cycle Approach: LC1 is life cycle stage one (0–5 years), LC2 is life cycle stage two (6–14 years) and LC3 is life cycle stage 3 (15–24 years).
**RLA stands for Regional Leadership Area, as identified by UNICEF MENA.